

EVENING BULLETIN.

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If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if it is not good, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

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WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1857.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—The annual report of the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the year ending October, 1857, has just been published. It is a document of much interest to the people of this city and Southern Kentucky. The welfare of Louisville, her commercial prosperity, and the appreciation of the value of her real estate are now mainly dependent upon the speedy completion of this enterprise. She can no longer afford to look only to river transportation for her Southern commercial connections, and this road is the connecting link which will pour into her lap a vast trade and commerce that she cannot expect to retain or to increase without a railroad connection with the railroad systems of the Southern States. The citizens of Louisville are directly and greatly interested in this undertaking and will hail with gratification every added evidence of its progress.

The report is a plain business document, setting forth the progress of the work, the expenditures already made, the estimated cost of the work yet to be done, and a statement of the means of the company available for this purpose. The main road is completed and in running order to Rolling Fork, thirty-one miles from this city. The bridge across Rolling Fork, composed of two spans of two hundred feet each, is finished, and the track-laying has advanced southward from that point about one mile, and will soon be finished to within seven miles of Elizabethtown. If no unexpected obstruction to the progress of the work is presented, it is believed that by April next the grade over Muldrough's hill will be ready for the track, and that, by midsummer or autumn, the grading will be completed to a point two and a half miles south of Green river or about seventy-five miles from Louisville. The bridge across Green river will be one thousand feet long and thirty feet high. As to the prospects for the completion of the road in running order to that point, the President, in his report, says:

From the point to which the track will reach this fall to a point two and a half miles south of Green river is about forty miles. The cost to iron that part of the road will necessarily depend on the cost of iron delivered at Louisville. It is believed that contracts might now be made for the best American railroad iron, at a price of about three hundred dollars to the ton, to be delivered at the junction of the top of Muldrough's hill, to buy the iron, chairs, spikes, and cross-ties, and to lay the track for the forty miles. This sum of three hundred thousand dollars must be created in addition to the available means now at the command of the company. If it is desired to press the entire grade, masonry, and bridging to completion on the whole line within the next two years. It is the opinion of the board, and to them it seems a question of little doubt, that true policy requires that the entire grade should be completed at the earliest possible date if adequate means were provided. But with the present means the two objects—to cross Green river with the track, and to complete the entire grade—cannot be done. The means are adequate to either. If the additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars cannot be raised, or the iron procured, the credit of the company, or otherwise, no time ought to be lost in determining which of the two purposes shall be accomplished. By comparing the cost of the entire grade with the means at the command of the company, it is shown that the means are adequate to the completion of the grade, but to cross Green river with track is too important to the business of the road to be overlooked.

If the road can be made complete for business across Green river, and the State of Tennessee shall extend its usual aid to iron that part within that State, 45 miles, there will be 120 miles of road in track for business, which leaves only 65 to provide with iron.

There should be no hesitation nor delay in completing the track as far Southward from Louisville as can be done with the present means of the company, and, when the vast interests to be subserved by completing the entire road within two years are taken into consideration, little doubt should be entertained that the additional sum of \$300,000 required for this purpose will be raised without much difficulty. We agree with the president in his opinion that when the track is completed and in running order from Louisville to a point two and a half miles south of Green river, and from Nashville thirty miles out, a market may be found at home for enough of the company's bonds to complete the whole enterprise.

The report of the President alludes to the aid received from the citizens of Louisville in terms of grateful acknowledgment. He adds:

It is hoped an example so worthy of imitation will be followed by citizens of other communities along the line. If it shall so turn out, and the company shall be so fortunate as to convert their securities into cash, it may be relied on with confidence, that the year 1858 will well nigh present the road in a completed state. That the people along the line should become the holders of these bonds is eminently proper. By such sale and purchase you secure for the

road many active and influential friends, and secure for it the management of real friends. Such purchases are usually made by men whose business or property will be advanced by the road. Thus men of business increase their business operations, and property holders the value of their property by vesting their money in securities yielding from 8 to 10 per cent; an investment which produces a profit far exceeding the average operations, with incidental advantages incalculable. The moral and interested influence produced on the respective communities will prove a certain guarantee of the fidelity of those communities in meeting their obligations. It will be a proud achievement if Tennessee and Kentucky will, as they can, build this great connecting link in the chain of roads south and north, without subjecting it to liens and mortgages held by capitalists who have no other motives than that of profit and ultimate ownership.

He concludes the report with a statement of the prospects of the company for the construction of the Memphis branch, contemplated by the charter, and imperatively demanded by the requirements of our trade. This is an important feature of the Louisville and Nashville road. The speedy construction of the main stem to a point where a railroad connection between Louisville and Memphis may be easily constructed is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Gov. Helm says of this Memphis branch: Preliminary surveys with a view to the selection of a route for this important branch have been made. The routes have been examined, and estimates of the cost of each made. The route from the main line to the office some ten miles since. One route passes through Russellville, another through Franklin, and one intermediate, each beginning at a point on the line between the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, where the Clarksville, Memphis, and Louisville Railroad line terminates, and two falling into the main road in the vicinity of Bowling Green, the other at Franklin. The Russellville route is forty-eight and a half miles in length, and estimated to cost, when made complete, \$980,492. The Franklin route is forty-five and a half miles in length, and estimated to cost, when made complete, \$600,361. The intermediate route is thirty-four and a half miles in length, and estimated to cost, when made complete, \$755,542. The latter route, imposing the least expense, lessens the distance from the State line to Bowling Green. The above estimates are for the route selected either route may be fitted for business for \$100,000 less than the estimate.

The selection of the one or the other of these routes will most likely be determined by the amount of available subscriptions offered. The county of Logan made a bond subscription of \$500,000, on condition Russellville was a point. No formal report has been made of the amount of private stock subscribed, but informal accounts place it above \$100,000. These two sums combined will be sufficient to grade the road. This short link of road, connecting Memphis and Louisville, when graded, cannot fail to secure credit, or be sufficient to invite means sufficient to iron and equip it.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The denizens of Water street are entertaining apprehensions of a flood. And well they may be. The falls are navigable for the largest boats, the river is rising very fast from Pittsburgh down, with all its tributaries pouring out, and it was again raining last night. We believe the only thing that can prevent a fresher is cold weather.

There were very few steamboat arrivals yesterday, and the heavy fogs which have prevailed have been a serious drawback to navigation. All the boats are detained by them.

The R. J. Ward.—We feel satisfied that the mere announcement of the departure of this magnificent steamer this evening will be sufficient to ensure her a full complement of passengers. We understand that a delightful company have secured rooms on her. There is no luxury obtainable on shore which is not afforded on the Ward. She leaves from Strader's wharf.

The Southerner.—In consequence of the fog, Capt. Triplett did not venture over the falls last evening with the Southerner. She will leave positively at 10 o'clock this morning from the city wharf. Mr. J. B. Archer, a model clerk, will be found at the desk to register names.

The Brackett will leave for Green river to-day. The Superior, Capt. Summons, is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

The Dove will leave for the Kentucky river at 3 o'clock this evening.

HON. THOS. F. MARSHALL AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—As we predicted, Mr. Marshall's discourse on Italy last night was a gem. It thrilled and entranced all hearts. For so unstudied an effort, it was really one of the most high-wrought and felicitous to which we have ever listened. The soul of the orator seemed kindled to a divine enthusiasm by his beautiful theme.

The remaining discourses of the series, as we have already stated in our columns, will be delivered in one of the Halls of the Masonic Temple.

THE HOG MARKET.—The market was decidedly firmer, if we may judge by the transactions which were made. We are at liberty to quote only one, which was 180 head, averaging 280 to 290 lbs, at \$5 50 net. Between 1,500 and 2,000 head more were sold. The market price may now be considered \$5 25 for good hogs. In the product the only important sale we hear of was 4,000 hams from the block at 7c, ninety days, interest added.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, after the reading of the President's message, Mr. Douglass expressed his approval of that document, save the Kansas question. The subject caused an animated debate, which will be found in our telegraph column. The House was engaged in a discussion about the public printer.

It is reported that private advices received in Washington represent the political condition of Mexico as worse than is reported in the published accounts, and that the next advices thence are looked for with deep anxiety by the Mexican legation in this city.

We have received from our postmaster, F. S. J. Ronald, Esq., the report of the Postmaster General. It occupies fifty octavo pages, and much of it is devoted to a discussion upon the overland California mail route.

DR. HAYS'S LECTURE.—Dr. Hays's lecture last night was deeply interesting. He portrayed in vivid language the wonders of the frozen regions of the North. He will lecture again to-night.

An impertinent editor in Alabama wants to know when we "intend to pay the debt of nature?" We are inclined to think that when nature gets her dues from him it will be by an execution.

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., Mrs. M. A. WILLIAMS, consort of Mr. Jas. R. Williams, in the 44th year of her age.

GENT'S FINE CALE, KIP, AND THICK BOOTS just received from the manufacturer and for sale cheap for cash at

OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporium.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SHOES of every variety received at

OWEN & WOOD'S.

[From this morning's Journal.] A SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. The President, referring to the financial crisis, concludes thus: "But this I say after long reflection, if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well regulated banks might afford, without, at the same time, suffering the calamities which the excess of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency, and to confine them to the functions of banks of deposit or discount."

In referring to public lands, he says: They should be disposed of so as to furnish homes for a hardy and independent race—honest, industrious citizens desirous to cultivate the soil. To squander away the public domain upon objects of questionable constitutionality is a violation of the most important trust committed to any people. He deprecates the speculation in public lands, and says that the public surveys ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration. If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections to States or companies, other sections should be retained, subject to actual settlers, at moderate prices. He says that making presents to Indians has been found to be ineffectual, and recommends the policy of colonizing them in suitable localities and imparting to them the rudiments of education and habits of industry.

He says that the late financial revolution has not been without a good effect, should it cause a return of the practice of wise and judicious economy in public and private expenditures.

The President takes strong grounds against the practice whereby the two houses of Congress defer the passage of their most important bills until nearly the last moment of the session, and expresses his determination to approve no bill unless time shall be afforded him for its examination, as required by the constitution. He recommends that Congress agree to present no bill for his approval during the two last days of each session.

XXXVII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. Senate.—Mr. Douglas expressed himself favorable to all the views contained in the President's message, except those relative to Kansas and the Leecompton convention. At an early day he would express his views and give the reasons why he believed the people of Kansas had not been left as their organic law declared, perfectly free from form, to regulate their institutions in their own way.

Mr. Gwin offered a substitute that all printing be executed by the printer to the Senate at the last session.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, coincided in Douglas's views respecting the Leecompton convention. At an early day he would speak on the subject, and insist to the extent of his ability that the people of Kansas should be treated like all others, and have the earliest opportunity to regulate such institutions as they wish to live under.

Mr. Davis concurred in the views of the President concerning the Kansas question, and should await the promised remarks of Douglas before he expressed his own views.

Mr. Bigler gave notice that he should defend the position assumed by the President to the best of his ability and respond to Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas accepted Mr. Gwin's substitute.

Mr. Hale spoke in opposition to the constitution framed by the Leecompton convention, arguing that it would perpetuate slavery in Kansas whether the people of Kansas accepted or rejected the slavery clause.

Mr. Seward was glad to hear the supporters of the President explain his position, for it seemed to him that the message was very lame and impotent in its arguments on Kansas, and that something more would be necessary to satisfy the public mind than was contained in the document itself. He trusted that the debate on this point would not be long delayed, for before we are aware of it there might be civil war in Kansas.

After reviewing other parts of the message, he said he hoped it would be understood that on Utah affairs Congress was substantially unanimous, and that they would be assured that the government of the United States would not suffer its fame to be tarnished, its power insulted, and the lives of its citizens destroyed by an enemy, entrenched though it be in the Rocky Mountains, and under the forms of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Mason was free to declare that all information for the last six months relative to Kansas affairs had come from questionable sources. If he understood the President's position, and he thought he did, it was impregnable.

Mr. Trumbull denied that the Legislature of Kansas had authority to initiate the Convention. It was, according to a speech once delivered by Mr. Buchanan himself in the Senate, an act of usurpation. Congress has repeatedly refused to authorize the people of Kansas to form a State constitution.

Much has been said about popular sovereignty, but this now merely amounts, according to the great expositor of the party, to giving the free white people of Kansas the right to determine the condition of a few negroes, while the are precluded from regulating their own institutions in their own way.

Mr. Brown said there seemed to be great anxiety to enter into discussion, and especially to find fault. They had heard the message imperfectly read by the clerk, and they could not properly understand it. He asked the Senators to pause and sleep upon the document before indulging in debate which would go before the country over the telegraph wires, penetrating even Kansas, and giving a tone to public opinion on premises not yet perfectly understood. He asked Senators to reflect before taking their positions and uttering sentiments under circumstances to which he had referred in his motion.

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Clemens obtained permission to make a personal explanation. He read a letter from his colleague, Mr. Faulkner, asking him to state the facts upon which he, in Democratic caucus, based his conclusions with reference to the statements impeaching Mr. Wendell.

Mr. Clemens in reply to this, pointed the man to an act of Congress providing pains and penalties for such corrupt approaches, and told him that he had mistaken his man.

Mr. Wendell, in his reply, solemnly protested against such a charge, based on a nameless author, and says if the charges were properly preferred he would promptly refute them. He never had, directly or indirectly, employed any person or agent to procure votes for him.

Mr. Clemens, having finished reading the correspondence, said he never had seen Mr. Wendell to his knowledge, and had no purpose to accomplish other than the faithful discharge of public duty.

He was constrained from exposing the name of the scoundrel who approached him on account of the man's family, who should not be confounded with his guilt. He accepted the statement of Mr. Wendell so far as the denial of all complicity or knowledge of such a proposition was concerned.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to examine into the subject of public printing. The election of printer is to be postponed until this report shall be made.

He said it was believed that an enormous corruption was connected with this subject, and hence the necessity of an investigation. The profits accruing were probably \$800,000, and the printer who might be elected to-day could get a quarter million dollars for his contract.

Mr. Clingman moved to elect a printer first and investigate afterwards.

Mr. Houston, who had moved to proceed to the election of a printer, expressed his willingness to agree to the method just proposed.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, said: "I am a fast friend of Mr. Wendell's, and I state on his authority that he abides the action of the caucus, and supports the nominee."

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The debate was here interrupted by the reception of the President's message.

After the document was read, Mr. Pocock appealed to the House to complete its organization by the election of a public printer, after this had been done, he would willingly join with other members in ferreting out the extravagance and corruption which is charged to exist in this department.

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FROM THE PLAINS AND KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.

A letter to the Republican from the Utah expedition, the main points of which were telegraphed this morning, states that Col. Cook's command was 150 miles west of Fort Laramie, November 3d. So far the traveling was pleasant and easy, but now the weather was growing colder, provisions getting scarce, provender giving out and apparently great hardships are before us. Notwithstanding threats from Salt Lake City, the entire army will proceed as rapidly as the elements and the supply of food will permit, to winter quarters marked out by Col. Johnson on Henry's Fork, Green river. It is rumored that the intention of Brigham Young is to fight the troops this winter, as affording the best chance for equal conflict, and then, before reinforcements can be sent in the spring, to destroy all his possessions in Utah and proceed to some other country.

The Democrat learns that news has been received at Fort Leavenworth from Mafo's and Russell's train. The government animals were dying in great numbers on the plains.

The Democrat has received Kansas letters to-night containing the proclamations of Mr. Calhoun, specifying the manner of the elections on the 21st inst. for submitting the constitution and the first Monday of January for the election of State officers, giving the names of county commissioners for each county.

At a mass meeting at Leavenworth, on the 27th inst., a resolution was passed requesting the Territorial Legislature to meet at Leavenworth on the 3d of December. The resolution was adopted under the belief that Stanton will recognize the Legislature so convened. Gen. Lane offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, pledging themselves, in case Stanton declines to convene the Legislature, to put the Topeka government in motion and stand or fall by it.

A Democratic convention is called for the 24th instant.

The Democrat learns from private sources that Stanton issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature to be held on the 7th of December.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

President Buchanan has dismissed Mr. McKen, United States Attorney for the District, on account of opposition to regular Democratic nominations. The ship National, from New Orleans bound to Havre, is a total wreck near Havana. No date. Cargo, cotton and tallow. Insured at New York and in France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Allen, clerk of the House, appointed John F. Carter, of Pennsylvania, his chief clerk.

NORFOLK, Dec. 8.

Ship Era Dorothea, Capt. Gutgar, from Bremen bound to Baltimore, is reported ashore near Cape Henry with 260 passengers. The crew were saved. The cargo will probably be lost. The passengers are supposed to be saved though the despatch is silent on the subject.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.

The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bay State mills in connection with the failure of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., state that the amount of liabilities will reach half a million dollars.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.

The State Legislature has fixed upon Thursday, the 10th inst., for the election of a U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Hunter, whose term expires in 1859.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.

C. O. Nichols was sentenced to-day to six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for the forgery of P. T. Barnum's name in 1855.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8, P. M.

The river has risen about 6 inches in the last 24 hours, and about 18 inches since Saturday. The Illinois has about 3 feet in the channel and falling. The Missouri is about stationary with 30 inches on the worst bars. There is 4 feet on the bar at Dubuque and rising slowly, and 31 inches on the lower rapids. The river is open to Rock Island, but there is considerable ice running in consequence of the gorge giving way at Fulton City. Weather cloudy, mild, and damp.

Business brisk on the levee. Plenty of Southern freight offered.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8, P. M.

River 13 feet 6 inches by pier mark and stationary. Weather damp and cloudy. Mercury 52.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8, P. M.

Weather warm. River risen 18 inches since noon; 18 feet in the channel.

AFFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8, P. M. Things have quieted down somewhat at the State Capital since the election of officers to the Legislature. The absorbing topic now is the race for U. S. Senator. We have another "Richmond in the field," it is said, in the person of Col. Preston, of your city, who arrived last evening, and who is supposed to be grouping about in the political darkness in search of Senatorial honors.

The race for Senator seems to overreach all other enterprises, and the Democratic politicians and members, all of whom have their favorites, have an eye to the result in all their movements.

Mr. numerous legal friends here are highly pleased with his nomination for the vacant Judgeship in your district, and regard his election as a foregone conclusion. I am informed that the Governor labors under embarrassment in reference to the duty of making an order for the election. As Judge Bullock's resignation does not take effect until January, it would be informal to issue the proclamation for an election before the vacancy actually exists. His Excellency will call upon the Legislature to pass a special act which will have the effect to avert the difficulty, and the election will doubtless be ordered for Saturday, the 2d of January. In the meantime the State will have the valuable services of Mr. Muir in the Legislature.

Very little has been attempted yet, of course, in either house in the way of legislation. The Governor's message was read this morning. The document, which is before you, sustains the reputation for statesmanship of our popular Governor.

Senator Walker asked and obtained leave to present a bill in effect to repeal the act establishing the State Normal School at Lexington, which was referred to a special committee.

Two or three petitions of local significance were presented in the House. Both bodies adjourned for the day at 12 o'clock.

Col. Duncan, of your city, having been detained at home, appeared in his seat yesterday.

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1857.

VIRGINIA.—Mr. J. C. Underwood, a citizen and landholder of Virginia, who was expelled from his residence and from the State, during the Presidential canvass, for attending the Republican National Convention as a delegate, has never since been permitted to resume the occupation of his own home, but in his absence has been tried and convicted, by a jury of Clark county, of having said that the master has not the right of property in his slave. For this offense the county court has fined him \$800. Meantime, the colonization of Virginia, with settlers from the free States and from foreign countries, proceeds steadily. The Yankees at Ceredo are quietly building a city, and have already issued the first numbers of a newspaper, called the Crescent. Then, too, the Philadelphia concern has commenced operations in Bath county, and the following paragraph from the Weston (Va.) Herald chronicles another phase of the general movement:

There arrived here last week two or three families of Swedes. They bring with them, and are informed, a large amount of specie, and design purchasing land in this or some of the adjoining counties and making Northwestern Virginia their permanent home. In no section of the country are there greater inducements held out to emigrants than in our own.

The Parkersburg Courier, Wheeling Intelligencer, and other Virginia papers express their gratification at these indications, and the Intelligencer particularly so.

At the rate at which emigration is setting into the country below, we shall soon be able to command our own terms at Richmond, and abolish all such despotic provisions as those which fine a man \$300 for daring to say, above his breath, that his soul is his own.

SUICIDES.—Mr. Harding Johnson, a retired merchant of Cincinnati, committed suicide on Monday evening by drowning himself, caused by pecuniary distress. Mr. Johnson some years since became security for a friend, and he was reduced to poverty by having to meet his demand. In addition to this, his house was burned. He left a large family. Mr. Wm. Wetmore, a merchant of New York, committed suicide on Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a razor.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.—The Supreme Court of New York has reaffirmed the previous decision in the Lemmon slave case, declaring the slaves entitled to their liberty, and denying the right of transit to the owners of that species of property. Judge Roosevelt dissented. The case now goes to the Court of Appeals—thence probably to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The following we take from the Paris letter in the New York Commercial:

The journals have all published lately the account of the expulsion of M. Froebel, an American citizen, from Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, by the police of that city, as a dangerous political refugee. This I believe is true; but they added that the American Consul at that city had demanded his passports in consequence, which is not true. The American consular agent at that point went to inquire of the police the reason for the expulsion of M. Froebel, and, when he learned them, withdrew. Of the merits of this difficulty I know nothing.

I believe I have already mentioned to you the extraordinary trial lately in progress in the department of Aine, in France, in which fourteen prisoners were accused of five murders and fifty-nine robberies with violence and otherwise. This was in fact a band of brigands who managed to exist in a peaceable neighborhood simply by the fear their names inspired, until their depredations became so bold that the local authorities were compelled to call into requisition extraordinary means for their arrest. They were nearly all relatives, father, brothers, sisters, sons-in-law, and brothers-in-law. An old man, the leading spirit of the band, and three of the most terrible of the others, were condemned at the conclusion of the trial, two days ago, to the guillotine, while a son was condemned to imprisonment for life, and several of the others to long terms of imprisonment. Lemaire, one of the band, avowed in court that being the strongest he was always charged with the killing.

SINGULAR STORY.—A young girl, 17 years of age, of a good family, and, as far as we can learn, of irreproachable character, is reputed as the subject of the following adventures. She lives with her parents in the upper part of the city, and on Saturday evening rode down in a city railroad car to reach a bookstore where she wished to make a purchase. Before she alighted from the car, she was left alone with an individual in male costume, who addressed some remarks to her, which the girl, who is said to be of hard hearing, understood to be, "Will you get out and walk with me?" Frightened at this address, she shrunk from her persecutor, who remarked, "I will have you yet." She related the circumstances to her father, and her elder sister at once placed a veto upon her leaving home again after dark. On Monday morning she left home as usual for school, but had not proceeded far before the same individual accosted her; she attempted to run, when he seized hold of her, and to prevent her from giving an alarm, placed a cloth over her face. She supposed that this was wet with chloroform, as she remembers no more until she came to herself in a house in Baxter street. A new domestic, ignorant of the character of the house, had been hired at this place on the same day, with whom the girl made friends, and whose bed she shared on Monday and Tuesday nights. Meantime she had been missed and a reward of fifty dollars was offered for information leading to her recovery. The domestic saw the advertisement, took the girl's rings to her friends as proof of her identity, and thus obtained her release. She had not been maltreated except in being threatened and restrained of her liberty. If this story be correct, it shows the necessity of a more adequate protection for innocent school girls than has heretofore been deemed requisite. In this connection, however, we may be permitted to say that we have witnessed a levity of conduct on the part of young girls in the cars and other public places, which cannot be too strongly condemned. It is generally the result of mere thoughtlessness—an overflow of exuberance of spirits—but it is often taken by the depraved of the other sex as an advance toward an improper intimacy.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

ECLIPSES.—In the year 1858 there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon:

- 1st. A partial eclipse of the moon, February 27th, only partly visible in the United States. The moon will rise partly eclipsed, which will take place generally after the time of the greatest phase. Its magnitude will be 0.333 of moon diameter, on the southern limb.
- 2d. An annular eclipse of the sun, March 15th. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian, in longitude 8 46 west of Greenwich, latitude 45 44 north. In some parts of the United States the sun will be partially eclipsed.
- 3d. A partial eclipse of the moon, August 24th. The magnitude of the eclipse will be 0.470 of moon diameter, on the northern limb. At some places the first contact with the Penumbra will not be visible; but to most places in the United States the whole eclipse will be visible.
- 4th. A total eclipse of the sun, September 7th. In longitude 40 51 west of Greenwich, latitude 80 59 south. This eclipse will be total on the meridian. The sun will be centrally eclipsed in the southern hemisphere only.—*Mississippi Advertiser.*

Diplomatic.—A verdant Yankee expectant for office was advised the other day to apply for the Consularship at the Lobos Islands, *viz* Guano, removed. He had his letter written before he discovered the joke.

ITEMS.

A dentist named E. Osgood was cowhided at Boston on Friday last by Samuel S. Jeffers, for attempting to kiss his wife whilst performing an operation on her teeth.

A rather amusing result of the system of electing judges has occurred in New York. A certain obscure limb of the law named Finn, taking advantage of the fact that no nominations had been made by either of the judiciary conventions to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Oakley, this having been omitted at the special request of the other judges, so that his widow might draw his salary, nominated himself in a private sort of manner, and succeeded in obtaining at the late election 32 votes, by virtue of which he claims to be elected, as undoubtedly he is, a judge of the superior court for the balance of Judge Oakley's term, which expires this month. Whether he will take a seat on the bench remains to be seen. The other judges have held a meeting upon the subject, and it is supposed Mr. Finn will be bought off.

Serious Error.—The Charlottesville Jeffersonian learns that, by a miscalculation of the auditor, there will be a deficit in the State Treasury of \$400,000. In estimating the wants of the State, he omitted \$200,000 for the James river and Kanawha Company, which the State is guaranteed to pay, and also omitted to make provision for the sinking fund. He estimated the amount on hand at the end of the present year to be \$500,000, when it is only \$37,000. Col. Fremont is now in Boston. The Post says he has been made a knight of the "Sons of Malta."

Exchange.

The Colonel has been so long on the plains that we supposed he had long ago attained that distinction. He certainly possesses all the qualifications for it in an eminent degree.

A countryman took his seat at a hotel table opposite to a gentleman who was indulging in a bottle of wine. Supposing the wine to be common property, our unsophisticated country friend helped himself to it with the other gentleman's glass. "That's cool," exclaimed the owner of the wine indignantly. "Yes," said the other, solemnly, "I should think there was ice in it."

A bill prohibiting the issue of notes for less than \$5 and the circulation of bank notes of other States less than that denomination has been ordered to a third reading in the Alabama House of Representatives.

An Execution in Hartford Two Hundred Years Ago. From the Diary of John Hull, Treasurer and Minister of Massachusetts, recently published by the American Antiquarian Society, we take the following item: "1757, 28d of 2d (i. e. April 23d). We received letters from Hartford, and understand that the work of reconciliation (in the Church) went very slowly forward. We also heard that at a town called Farmington, near Hartford, an Indian was so bold as to kill an English woman great with child, and likewise her maid, and also sorely wounded a little child—all within their house—and then fired the house, which also fired some other houses or barns. The Indians being apprehended, delivered up the murderer, who was brought to Hartford, and (after he had his right hand cut off) was, with an axe, knocked on the head by the executioner."

Lola Montez to be Married.—The Philadelphia Bulletin announces the approaching marriage of Lola Montez. The happy man on this occasion is said to be a foreign gentleman of rank and fortune. Lola is about going back to Europe.

We learn by a special morseotype to the Philadelphia Ledger, that Professor Morse, the inventor of the morseograph, has retired from the direction of the Transatlantic Morseographic Company. The morseotype says that "the motives for the step have not transpired."

The Fever at Lisbon.—The telegraph from Lisbon is full of dismal news as to the yellow fever, which had spread beyond the capital. The last reports of the fever show 223 new cases, 80 deaths, and 116 cures, in 24 hours, up to 10 P. M. on the 7th. The weather does not appear to have continued sufficiently cool to have any beneficial effect upon the epidemic, which continued to spread all but absolutely unavoidable commercial operations.

According to a letter from Madame Ida Pfeiffer, dated Tananariva (Madagascar), June 23d, the well known traveler was very happy there, and highly content with her reception. On the day previous to her writing, she had been summoned to court to play on the piano, which she had done with much success that the Queen sent her a quantity of fowl and eggs as a mark of her satisfaction.

LOEFFNER'S TRIAL.—The Cincinnati papers have been occupied for a week past with reports of the trial of Loeffner, who stands charged with murdering his wife and Mr. Horton, his employer. The Times contains the fullest report, which is to be issued in pamphlet form. The plea set up by the defense is insanity. The Times makes the following comments on the testimony:

Competent and reliable witnesses have testified that they knew Loeffner as a boy in Germany, and that his conduct there was very singular. His mother believed in witchcraft, and so did her son. Since Loeffner's residence in this city he seems to have been constantly troubled with witches, and to the few persons with whom he would converse confidentially, this was almost his entire subject of conversation. He was firmly impressed with the idea that his wife was a witch, that Mr. Horton, who formerly employed him, was in league with the devil, and combined with his wife to torment him and destroy his peace. Sleep or awake he saw them in various forms crossing his path, and constantly fancied they were attempting to take his life.

Under these circumstances, we can imagine the torture of the unfortunate woman who became his wife and victim. Suspecting her soon after her marriage of being a witch, he looked upon her with suspicion. Day and night it was the burden of his conversation. He imagined her changing her form, flying away on a broomstick, or attempting to take his life by strangulation while he slept, or by poison when awake. He gathered the earth, where he found her left an impress, and taking it to a friend, begged him to dry it in his chimney corner, and thus put an end to her career and his sufferings; he consulted books on witchcraft, for the same purpose, and purchased advice and protection from what are known as "witch doctors." It is also in evidence, that awakening one night, he imagined his wife was attempting to choke him with a thread, and roughly seizing her in her sleep, threw her headlong out of the bed, for which act he was arrested by the police and imprisoned.

Added to this, were the frequent outbreaks of a fiery jealousy, which led him to not only accuse his wife of infidelity, but to shamelessly retail his infamous suspicions to her neighbors. And thus the poor woman was constantly troubled by her witch-stricken husband; and it is not in the least surprising that, having sought and obtained refuge under the roof of Mr. Norton, with whose family she had made her home before marriage, she dreaded to accompany her husband to his house, the evening previous to the murder. She must have suspected or at least feared his bloody design.

There is no doubt of Loeffner's belief in witchcraft. His countenance indicates a low degree of intellect, and that, low as it is, it has never been cultivated. He is an ignorant, low-bred, superstitious man, with just such a mind as would feed upon the supernatural. Which of the two was taught him by his mother's lips, and from his earliest childhood he has haunted and tormented him. He suspected his best friends of being leagued with the evil powers, and he transformed every dog and cat into an infernal messenger, dispatched by the evil one to torment him.

The testimony, in our opinion, fully confirms this, and at once removes from the memory of his victims the suspicions of illicit connection which his assertions have cast upon them.

Whether his belief in witchcraft so deranges his mind as to make him irresponsible to the law, is the question to be decided. On other matters he has been as rational as the ordinary run of people of his educational advancement, and when it was out of his head he conversed reasonably enough.

SAY NOTHING ABOUT THE BRIDGES.—John Owens, the comedian, had been to Paris, and, after a swift and agreeable passage across the Atlantic, arrived at the pier of the Collins line of steamers, in the North river, at New York. As he was leaning on the taffrail, like Juliet in the balcony scene, "his cheek upon his hand," and felicitating himself that he had reached his native land once more in safety, one of those amiable gentlemen who signalize themselves by poking whips in the faces of travelers by way of catching their eyes and securing the privilege of smashing their luggage, clambered over the rail, and, giving our friend a gentle slap on the back, said:

"Have a carriage, bub?"

John, being knocked quite out of his reverie and nearly out of all the breath in his body by this courteous salutation, stood for a moment speechless; and the coachee, scanning his costume and the cut of his whiskers, evidently began to think he was a Frenchman. Owens perceived this, and immediately determined to humor the idea and have some fun out of it.

"Carriage! What eez ze carriage?"

John, being knocked quite out of his reverie and nearly out of all the breath in his body by this courteous salutation, stood for a moment speechless; and the coachee, scanning his costume and the cut of his whiskers, evidently began to think he was a Frenchman. Owens perceived this, and immediately determined to humor the idea and have some fun out of it.

"Why, the coach—horses, wheels—things that go round, round, so! Go 'lang! Crack! Take you to hotel!" said the other, gesticulating all the while, and describing, pantomimically, the motion of a carriage, the driving of the horses, and so on.

"Aha! Ohi! Ohi! To ze hotel! Tres bien! You sal make me come to ze hotel Metropolitang, eh? You know where is ze Metropolitang?"

"The Metropolitang? Of course! Take you there in a jiffy! Show your baggage. Come along, Monsieur!"

"Ohi, oui! zat all very good. But how mosch, for take moimne et mon baggaghe to ze Metropolitang?"

"Three dollars! That's all!"

"Tre dollars! Mon Dieu! Zat is to mosch for ze leetle ways to ze hotel!"

"A little ways! My eyes! Why, do you happen to know, Monsieur, about how far it is—say? Why," continued coachee, rising in excitement, as he proceeded with his pantomimic description of the perils to be encountered in a journey from the foot of Warren street to the Metropolitang Hotel, "there ain't no less than three bridges to cross, and ever so much toll to pay before you get there!"

"What zat you call ze bridzhe, and ze toll, eh?" interrupted John.

"The bridge? Why (gesticulating), high up, so! Water running under, so! Cross over! Stop! Pay money every time!"

"I tell you what it is, coachee," says the wag, resuming his natural voice, "I'll give you fifty cents!"

The scamp was dumb-founded for a second; but seeing that he was "sold," and that if he rode rusty he would find himself in an awkward fix, putting his hand to his mouth, and whispering confidently to Jack, he said, with a wink that spoke volumes—"Call it seventy-five cents, and say nothing, you know, about the bridges!"

[From the Courier des Etats Unis.]

FRENCH GOSSIP.—The Gotha Almanac for 1858, which has just appeared, counts forty-eight Emperors, Kings, Grand Dukes, and reigning princes in Europe, including the Emperor of Brazil. The oldest of these sovereigns is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, born the 12th of August, 1779, and after him the King of Wurtemberg, who was born the 27th of September, 1781.

The Prince whose reign has been the longest is Prince Schaumbourg Lippe; his accession dates from the 13th of February, 1787.

The King of the Belgians, from the 16th of December, 1790, occupies the sixth rank; the King of Prussia the eleventh. The youngest princes are the King of Prussia, born Sept. 16th, 1837, and the Duke of Parma, born Sept. 12th, 1848.

The Ladies' Dresses.—In the feminine world the great subject of conversation is the remark of the Empress to Augustine Brohan, one of the arbiters of the good taste at the theater and the city, that "probably dresses would be without flounces this winter." In fact the new dresses of her gracious majesty are widowed of these external ornaments. But the crinoline preserves its clandestine empire at the court as well as the city. We cannot therefore say entirely with Moliere:

"We live under a prince, the enemy of fraud."

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—The discovery of gold in California, though it has enriched the nation, has been attended with disaster to the discoverers. Capt. Sutter, in whose mill flume the first gold was found which gave rise to the California fever and peopled that region, has been entirely ruined by the turn that events have since taken.

In an account which he gives of the effect upon himself, he says it has cost him his labor, stopped his business, left his mill deserted, and from the prospect of being the richest man on the Pacific, he is now hopelessly ruined. Marshall, the man who made the discovery, is hardly any better off. At this very moment, robbed of every dollar and every foot he possessed, he would not have, but for the daily charity of comparative strangers, even a cabin in which to lay his head at night. Sutter says that it was in a conversation with Marshall that Hargraves, the discoverer of gold in Australia, first obtained the idea of seeking for the precious metal in that country. Mr. Hargraves, for his discovery received from the British Government the sum of £5,000 (\$25,000), and from the Australian government \$10,000 (\$50,000)—making \$75,000.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S GALLANTRY.—The following is a copy of a note by Benjamin Franklin, the original of which, in French, (bad French, Lola Montez says) is still preserved in a library at Paris:

"Mr. Franklin never forgets any party at which Madame Helvetius is to be. He believes even that, if he was engaged to go to Paradise this morning, he would make supplication to be permitted to remain upon earth until half past one, to receive the embrace which she has been so good as to promise upon meeting him at Monsieur Turgot's."

This ought not to be anything remarkable in France. The "charming Lady Montague" relates that she wished to write a note to a French lady, while she was in Paris, expressing her regret that she could not see her. The form of expression used was, "I deeply regret that I cannot see you." On showing the note to the Parisian waiter, Lady Montague says he shook his head, with, "Ahi! mi ladi, you should say I am in despair that I cannot see you!"—to which form the note was immediately altered.

DEBTS OF THE DIFFERENT NATIONS IN 1857.

AMERICA.	
United States.....	\$36,000,000 New Granada.....\$30,000,000
Bolivia.....	5,739,993 Guatemala.....2,862,440
Brazil.....	54,451,000 Mexico.....75,223,440
Colombia.....	5,597,520 Peru.....47,778,385
Ecuador.....	18,321,640 Venezuela.....18,187,200
EUROPE.	
Great Britain.....	\$3,979,615,000 Hamburg.....\$19,142,572
France.....	1,965,000,000 Hanover.....27,384,052
Austria.....	779,409,204 Holland.....490,395,357
Russia.....	1,139,315,593 Nassau.....4,080,000
Prussia.....	1,567,807,000 Oldenburg.....1,182,000
Spain.....	698,217,926 Parma.....2,541,600
Portugal.....	91,728,440 Roman States.....52,329,600
Sardinia.....	150,000,000 Saxony.....30,502,734
Turkey.....	75,000,000 Saxony-Weimar.....4,233,405
Bavaria.....	67,701,000 Saxony-Meiningen.....8,022,675
Belgium.....	125,497,027 Saxony-Alb.berg.....1,702,675
Baden.....	23,000,000 Sax. Cob. Gotha.....1,390,253
Brunswick.....	4,530,220 Sweden.....3,100,000
Denmark.....	64,999,996 Switzerland.....768,000
Frankfurt.....	3,373,998 Wurttemberg.....19,369,453
Greece.....	39,600,000

India.....\$220,390,169

IMPORTANT FROM THE PLAINS.—We have late intelligence from the troops en route for Salt Lake City. Col. Hoffman arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday, bringing dispatches from the Utah expedition. Col. Johnson's command was at the South Pass, and all the stores, amounting to six months' provisions, were under a strong escort.

The Colonel did not doubt his ability to enter Salt Lake valley before the setting in of winter. This intelligence is of a gratifying nature, inasmuch as it was greatly feared by many, that owing to his insignificant numbers, Col. Johnson had been cut off by the Indians. We presume that other bodies of troops will be promptly forwarded to the spring to second the Colonel, or else that he and his command will be recalled. There is a vast deal of humbug about these warlike demonstrations against the Mormons. They are made for political effect, and are about all the capital left to sham Democracy.—*Leavenworth Times, Nov. 28th.*

LAST WEEK

IN
 LOUISVILLE.

CORNS

AND
BUNNIONS,

Instantly cured without cutting
 or pain,

BY

DR. EALING
Surgeon,
CHIROPODIST,



By Special Appointment to the
 Principal Sovereigns
 of Europe.

and Anatomical Professor of the Pathology
 the Human foot.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

[From Captain T. R. Smythe, St. Louis, Mo.]
 I, the undersigned, take pleasure in stating that Dr. Ealing removed without pain, and as if it were by a charm, a very troublesome corn off the foot of my little daughter, and therefore recommend our parents to follow my example.

T. R. SMYTHE, St. Louis.
 LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2, 1857.

[From Capt. J. H. Schroeder, Louisville, Ky.]
 I, the undersigned, take pleasure in stating that Dr. Ealing removed without pain, and as if it were by a charm, a very troublesome corn off the foot of my little daughter, and therefore recommend our parents to follow my example.

J. H. SCHROEDER, 28 Wall st.
 LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2, 1857.

[From Capt. J. T. Allen, New Albany, Ind.]
 Dr. Ealing removed from my feet some very bad corns, in the most easy and delicate manner, without giving me any pain. Those only who have been afflicted like myself with corns, can fully appreciate such valuable services. I sincerely recommend him to all sufferers from corns as an able chiropodist.

JAMES T. ALLEN.
 Louisville, Dec. 8, 1857.

[From C. Duwall, Esq., Louisville, Ky.]
 Dr. Ealing has shown much talent and skill in extracting corns from my feet without the smallest amount of pain. I take pleasure in recommending him as a medical gentleman of eminence and thorough acquaintance with his profession. I was very greatly relieved by him.

C. DUWALL, 557 Main st.
 LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30, 1857.

[From Judge Read, Jeffersonville, Ind.]
 Having suffered severely from corns, I have great pleasure in certifying that Dr. Ealing removed them easily and without pain; and I can confidently recommend him as a most skillful operator on corns, as I have never met his equal.

J. G. READ.
 LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26, 1857.

[From Simon Bottorff, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.]
 Dr. Ealing removed from my feet several corns in the most successful manner and to my entire satisfaction. It is impossible to over-rate his skill, and I do recommend him to all sufferers from corns as a most careful and easy operator, without subjecting his patient to the slightest pain.

SIMON BOTTORFF.
 LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27, 1857.

Dr. EALING, Surgeon Chiropodist; by special appointment, to His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III, Emperor of France, and her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Eugenie, wishes to impress on the mind of the Public, that his System is at once novel, and based upon long experience; that, having by careful study and actual practice rendered himself master of that branch of surgical art, in which he has been so long engaged, as well as made most important discoveries in the treatment of the Diseases of the Feet, he is enabled to give relief in cases of the worst kind, and without pain, or producing any bad effect whatever, to eradicate the most painful Corns or Bunions, without cutting. The most timid may fearlessly rely upon his skill; and children, however young, as well as persons of mature years, will assuredly derive immediate benefit, and enjoy exercise with more comfort than ever.

Dr. EALING may be consulted, for a short time only, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 5 P. M., at Southwest corner of Jefferson and Second, over Downing's Confectionary. Entrance on Jefferson street.

AT COST—GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS—A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS AT COST.—We are requested to state that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, will offer at cost from this date until the 1st of January next his large and attractive stock of fancy dry goods; silks, cloaks, fancy plaid cashmeres, merinos, laces, embroideries, ribbons, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity offered to purchasers for bargains, and we would recommend this house to persons, especially ladies, as being one at which to find good goods of the latest styles, and would say that it only needs an examination to convince those who may favor him with a call that he is offering his goods cheap. Give him a call, corner Fourth and Market.

Tennessee and Indiana money received at par.
 n17 j&b
 The largest and most extensive stock of Christmas and New Year's presents that has ever been offered in this city can be found at the old establishment of John Gill 453 Main, near Fifth, and the greatest variety of children's presents and fine toys of all kinds, the whole of which has been purchased within the last few weeks at very low prices and will be sold at figures to suit the times. Persons who design purchasing anything in this way must be sure and call at 453 Main street.
 n27 b&jdim

Presents for Christmas and New Year

SOLD AT COST UNTIL FIRST OF JANUARY.
 I am selling, from now until the 1st of January, my own manufactured FINE JEWELRY, all of the latest style, and at manufacturing prices, also other suitable goods for presents at far reduced prices, in order to keep my hands employed.
 All orders filled at lower rates than usual promptly and warranted.
 Diamonds set and reset. Plating and repairing done. Also watches and jewelry carefully repaired.
 J. DOLINGER.
 No. 113 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.
 d8 j&bDec25

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AND BELOW Cost of Importation.

CRUTCHER & MILLER,
 Importers and Jobbers,
 MAIN STREET.
 Are now offering, at their new Retail Store, under

MASONIC TEMPLE,
 Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
Great Bargains

IN ALL KINDS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
 Many Articles being offered
REGARDLESS OF COST!
 Will positively close in a few days.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.
 CRUTCHER & MILLER.
 d7 j&btf

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street,
 BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON!
 Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPRO

